Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

lowing are the only terms of subscription to The rogress:

per, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

per will not be sent to new subscribers without y in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

being connected with the Progress e tablish- ...b Office eq t any in the City or State, we pared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB NG. Orders solicit and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1863. NO. 142.

AILY PROGRESS.

HURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1863.

From the Mobile Tribune.

CELESTIA.

Ye who
e dreamed bright dreams of Heaven, or else
Paradise or caught in waking thoughts
ay or hope through fancy's symetry
felt the soul o'ertasked to hold the joy
brought, wait with me here. It is no dream
flitting fancy's wand, but breathes and lives—
mortal and obeys the tide of thought
d human sympathy.
A golden eye
ay languid—beautiful amidst the clouds,
o softly cast in golden sun-tints, and,
bespangled with the light of waking stars
That walted them in rich profusion, came
Around the hour that smiling kissed adieu
To the departing day. And there upon
The beach, were rolled the waves upon the rock,
And as its heartless breast repelled them thence
In seeming agony they moaning fell
To try the cruel task of winning back
The wild embrace in vain. And near to this,
Where fragrant beds of flowers grew and breathed
Sweet incense as the clear dew-drop crept
To print the kiss of love, and sentinel
The weary hours of night, a lady stood
In meditative attitude! Forgetting
Then Heaven's beauty and fair nature's smiles—
Unmindful of the wooing breeze that stole
Among the folds of her dark hair, her eye
Saw not external things, but sought within
The wealth of soul's emotions. Mark the spell
That lies in those dark eyes—the mystic power
To raise the spirit of pure joy and hope,
Or call pale demon sorrow up as now
The light seems sparkle brighter far than oft
The liquid eyes of Heaven; or flash beneath
The jetty lash that's kissing with quick passion's touch
The soul-bright hue. Ay, see as I have seen
The dye of crushed roses on her cheek—
The tint—the tell-tale prattler of the soul's
Deep secret—of the heart within; and now
The parting of the lips, the rivals of the hue
And freshness of the fruit of apricot,
Just parted twain, inclaid with precious pearls,
When spirit feels the vision joyful and
As pure as thoughts that dwell with cherubim!
And as the earnest penetration of
The spray the cloud-capped waves have tossed into
The air between the future and her hope.
Again falls the lew upon the pale
Forehead, where straying tress of raven hue
Has fallen, mark the throb and pulse
Of life's interpreter, that traces through
The deep blue vein across the parian white!
Is she not beautiful?—and is she not
Still mortal? Yes. Her name, and whence,
Alas, I know not now. Across the wave,
Perhaps, the bark will bring her destined joy!
Is she not beautiful? Thou hast not seen
Those deep dark eyes—the rose-tint and the tress
Of raven blue—those parted lips, and felt
The charm of grace, as when reflected back
The purple tints of dying day left on her soul
Celestial joy.

* * * * * * * * *

Alas, the change! 'Twas that
Of years. Beside her stood one who in vain
In by-gone times had sought to thrill a soul
With love's deep melody. One who wandered—
Who sought the image she, Celestia wore,
Until this hour the dream of youth that comes
But to the hopeful, so had haunted him,
That everywhere he sought to find the like
Of one who came in sleep, so pure, so pale,
With deep bright eyes, and flowing hair so dark
And rich, amidst a festal throng, and beckoned
Him away, and pointed—Future!
And on the beach
A great city rose; and with it came the fair,
The beautiful ideal realized,
He found, e'en there, so pensive, waiting, hoping—
Yet she, Celestia lost—was lost to him.
One absent, yet allied by holiest bonds,
Then claimed the hopeful heaving of her soul
As his; and knew the sparkling eye of joy
For him; the radiant smiles that come upon
Her soul-lit face as his. And he who dreamed
And hoped the dream a future joy, sank down
As this beauty of existence passed
Away. He sighed, yet, gazing on that form
Deceptive dream had promised all in vain,
The word was started from his soul—he cried
Another's—yet, God bless thee!

G. W., jr.

Battle House, March 31, 1863.

Just from the North.—We have had the pleasure of conversing with a Confederate officer who left New-York as recently as Saturday last. He was not permitted to hold written or verbal communication with any one, but gathers from the tone of the press, and especially from hearsay, that the conscription act will not be enforced, and if attempted will make bloody work. He heard an official in high position remark that such an attempt would provoke a more desperate and bitter war at the North than now exists between the North and the South. The general tenor of his remarks was encouraging. He brings with him numerous tokens of Northern sympathy for our cause, in shape of purses, pen knives, &c., which had been presented to him, and speaks of having received attentions from many who wished the South success. At one town in Ohio, the landlord of the hotel at which he and his comrades stopped cancelled their bills, and at another place in Illinois the landlord charged the nominal sum of a quarter of a dollar, and set the best of wines before them—the Yankee officers in charge of the prisoners being present. Frank Leslie's *Illustrated News* of the 11th has a significant caricature, representing Abe Lincoln as a toy goose floating in a basin of water, attracted by a magnetised dagger, upon which is printed the word "Gold." The lure is too strong to resist, and Abe rushes eagerly on towards the fatal point.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHO WANTS SUBSTITUTES?

SEVEN OR EIGHT SUBSTITUTES OVER 50 years of age, may be had by addressing
BOX 123, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 23-2t*

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock.
JNO. P. COOK.
April 23 td

Gen. Winfield Scott.—Gen. Scott's health is said to be failing him fast. He is confined to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, almost entirely helpless, and what is worse, it is said that his mind at length is breaking down under the weight of years and mental and bodily troubles. He receives few visitors, and those only his most intimate friends.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, April 14.

	$10
APPLES—Green, scarce	$6
Dried	90c—$1
BACON—Hog round	50c
BEEF	$1 25
BEESWAX	$6
BEANS	$1.25@1 50
BUTTER	$1
CANDLES—Tallow	$1.75
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	$20
CORN—per Barrel	$1 25@1 50
CHICKENS	$2
	50@60c
DUCKS	$50
EGGS	$40
FLOUR—Family	$30
Superfine	$5
Fine	$1
FODDER—Per hundred	$3@$3 50
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$1 25
GEESE	60c
HIDES—Dry	$3 50
" Green	$4
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$1
MOLASSES	$1
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$3 bu
OATS—Per hundred	$50 per hundred.
" Cleaned	$3 50
PORK	$4
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$4 50
PEAS—Ground	$5 50
" Stock	$@10c
" White Table	25c
RAGS	$4
RICE	$16
RYE	$1 25
SALT	$1 10
SUGAR—Brown	None.
" Coffee	$1
" Loaf	$5
TALLOW	$5
TURKEYS	
WHEAT	

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No.	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	W M Parsley
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	E A Osborne
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	Wm J Hill
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	S McD Tate
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	W L Davidson
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	H MacRae
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J H Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	H T Guion T Sparrow
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	Egbert A Ross
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	D P Rowe
12	Solomon Williams		
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	GWHammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	D G Coward
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	T W Mayhew
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	J T Johnston
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo. F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J O Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES

By CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON SATurday next, 25th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m., that valuable building site and lot of ground near the Peace Institute, and opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., containing 1¾ acres, more or less. The improvement consists of the usual out-buildings, viz: Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, &c., all new and complete.

Will be added to the sale the frame of the building designed to be erected on the lot, (the foundation of which is now laid,) sixty thousand Bricks, Window and Door Frames, Window Blinds, Glazed Sash, Mantle Pieces, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.
CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

—ALSO—

A fine BUGGY HORSE, six years old.
C. & L. Auct'rs.
April 21-td

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, WHO IS A MOST EXcellent House Servant, and just seventeen years old. For particulars apply to PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 18-1w

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.
April 4 1m*

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.
April 4-1m*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 28TH, 1863.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILroads have kindly consented to carry delegates attending the Convention free both ways, viz: The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and the South Side Railroad.

The following by paying one fare, will grant return tickets, viz: The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the North Carolina Railroad.

It is presumed that the same privilege will be given delegates by the Presidents of the Railroads in the other States, from whom the committee have not received any response.

C. H. WILEY,
J. D. CAMBELL,
W. J. PALMER,
Ex. Com. of the Edu. Asso. of N. C.
April 22-5t

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
J. J. LITCHFORD.
April 21-1m

Wilmington and Weldon R. R Co.,
Secretary's Office,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

Dividend No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
L. H. DeROSSET,
Secretary.
April 21-lawtd

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY AT ORANGE FACTORY, ORANGE county, N. C., a competent Wool Carder, Weaver and Dyer. For such a man constant employment and liberal pay will be given. Apply to the Proprietor at the place.
April 18-2w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, OVER FORTY-FIVE, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 18-2w

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
April 17-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
Raleigh, N. C.
March 19-tf

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.
March 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

B. & CO.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., STOCK AND MONEY BROKER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.
Feb 24-2m

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
J. P. H. ROSS.
March 17-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Near Towles'.
Nov 27tf

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near [illegible] station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
J. L. BARTEE.
Feb 18-tf

LOST.

AT OR NEAR THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, ON HARGETT Street, a Buckskin POCKET BOOK with a Steel Clasp, containing four $5 bills and other small bills—about $28 in all. The loser is a lady. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office.
April 21-1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a Christian *Advocate.*—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

WM. E. PELL, *Editor.*

Address
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...	7.30	A. M.
" " "	7.30	"
Eastern " " "	8,30	"
Fayetteville " " "	11	"
Western " " "	7.30	"
Augusta		
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays	12	M
and Saturdays at	5	P. M.
Summerville opens Thursday at	11	A. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	"
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	12	M
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	9	A. M.
Northern mail closes daily at	9	"
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	"
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at		
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays	2	"
and Saturdays at	8	A. M.
Summerville closes Fridays at	9	P. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	1	"
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at		

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 6.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays. The public are required to transact their business during office hours.
GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18 tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.
[Office on Fayetteville Street.]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.
Jan 14 tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.
Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 31-tf.

W. H. HARDEE,

LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Petersburg, Va.
March 24-1m*

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING [illegible] 30 CENTS PER YARD, OSNABURGS, [illegible] per yard, COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
GEO. McNEILL, [illegible]
Dec 3-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

One day	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two months	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four days	4 50	Six months	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	Twelve months	70 00

[illegible] lines or less [illegible] square [illegible] charged [illegible]. Cash will be demanded [illegible] persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROAD,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF [illegible] ATTACHED [illegible] One of the Best Barber Shops [illegible]. The public may expect GOOD FARE, attentive Servants, accommodations, and every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL. [illegible] GRANGER, (late of the Atlantic House.)
Jan. 16

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper Ready, GOING NORTH BREAKFAST [illegible] P. M. DINNER GOING SOUTH [illegible] GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.15, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,

Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may [illegible] good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that [illegible] comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

SUSAN A. GRISWOLD.
nov 11

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability;

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, or of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State may purchase any of said articles for their private use, which, before the articles are removed, their oath before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizen to sustain me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.
SEAL

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.
Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will [illegible] Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
C. M. FARRISS.
G. A. LACK.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to those who wish their Pianos skillfully and [illegible] tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence [illegible] street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor [illegible]
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO, N.C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready [illegible] in all cases when order is received.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be [illegible]
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Dec 20-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., [illegible]

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having [illegible] quantities will please apply to me.
[illegible] HOOD, C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.
Dec. 5 tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to said J. P. H. Russ, [illegible] as Executor of deceased.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, for rent. Possession given 1st of May.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK.—SOUTH DOWN COTSWOLD

A FEW LAMBS OF THE [illegible] for sale [illegible] MANLY.
April 13-tawtf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS, Factory of
PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - - $8.00
" " Six months - - - 5 00
" " Three months - - 3 00
" " One month - - - 1.00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

To News Agents.—On and after this day the price of the Progress to Agents and Newsboys will be Five Cents a copy.

"Settle this war. It can never be ended by fighting." Such was the language of a Federal soldier writing to a Philadelphia paper, from Hooker's army on the Rappahannock. And in this way it must be finally settled, and Lincoln and Seward will realize the fact sooner or later. Fighting can never end it. The South has a half million fighting men in the field and can and will keep them there as long as we are invaded. We are fighting for no conquest, no glory; we don't want to subjugate the Northern people or conquer their territory, but simply to be let alone.—We fight the despoilers of our homes, those who burn, rob and devastate—the insulters of helplessness and innocence, and we shall never lay down our arms until we are let alone.

Our people want peace and our brave men in the camps want peace, but not bad enough to lay down their arms while the despoiler threatens their hearthstones. We want peace but we want a peace that shall rid us of the presence of those who now polute our soil. The North can give us this peace and have peace themselves by recalling their savage marauders, and until they do that there can be no peace, for they will never conquer us. The great disasters they encountered at Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro', and the disgraceful termination of their "reconnoissance in force" at Charleston ought to convince them that we are too strong to be subjugated. That their forces are badly demoralized and indisposed to fight, there can be no doubt, and this coupled with the fact that the masses of the Northern people are becoming more and more clamorous for peace every day, and Lincoln and his Government more unpopular, it seems to us would induce the tyrants who rule at Washington, for their own future safety if not for higher motives, to stop the war.

The New Jersey Legislature has entered its protest, by a large majority, against the war as now being waged. They denounce Lincoln and abhor his war policy, and call for the appointment of commissioners to meet commissioners to act for the Confederacy, looking to a cessation of hostilities and a final settlement of the whole affair. Of course they throw in some high wrought sentences about their love for the Union, a wish for its restoration, &c., but we are perfectly satisfied, from the tenor of their protest, that they prefer, to let us go to a continuance of the war. Let the other Northern States speak out, through their Legislatures, and bring a pressure to bear upon Lincoln and Seward that they cannot resist, and the hand of the destroyer may be staid.

No sensible man in the Federal army or in the North believes that the South can ever be subjugated. Why then do they continue the struggle? At first the Union sentiment at the South was to defeat us. They pretended to believe that a majority of our people were Unionists and that our own dissensions would work out our overthrow. This they found to be a delusion, for no people have ever been as thoroughly united in a similar struggle. Next they tried arming the slaves, but that is found to work badly and they have but little hope now of the efficiency of their colored brethren, and have passed a bill conscripting the whole white population of the North. They may enroll all their men and put them in the field, and in a few years our swamps, marshes, muddy rivers and the scorching fevers inseperable to them and deadly fatal to the unacclimated, assisted by our half million "rebels," will do the work for them, and yet the "rebellion" will not be "crushed."

Lincoln and Seward and their fanatical clan had better withdraw in time and escape the tornado which is gathering over their heads, and which, when it bursts will consume those whose villiany brought it on. The soldier who writes from the Rappahannock expresses the feeling of the whole Federal army, and those who rule had better heed the admonition—"*Settle this war—it can never be ended by fighting.*"

J. H. W., Franklinton, is informed that the time the [illegible] paid for was out on the 17th April. The time paid for was two months. There has been no change in the terms, for a less period than three months, since the paper was established here in November. The price for two months has been two dollars all the while. The paper was stopped the very day the time paid for was out.

Provisions having fallen considerably in price at Richmond the *Examiner* calls upon the hotels that now charge from $8 to $10 a day to come down in their prices.

Newspaper Advances.—The Savannah *Republican* has advanced the price of subscription to $10 for six months, $5 for three months and $2 for one month.

There is a blanket and hat manufactory now in operation at Jackson, Mississippi. The blankets are very superior, being made of wool felted on thin cotton goods.

We were informed to-day by some gentlemen, understood to be large corn holders, who were in the meeting of the farmers held at the Court House last Saturday, and who subscribed to the very patriotic resolutions then and there passed, that meal is selling in this city at *six dollars a bushel* and very scarce at that. One dealer told us yesterday that he had just received a few bushels, and that a number of poor women who buy only in small quantities had begged him to save them a gallon or a peck each, until they could finish up work, take it to the Quartermaster, get the money and call for it. High sounding resolutions as to what we mean to do for the soldiers and for the cause of the South, only make us appear ridiculous and contemptible while we hoard our abundance and let the families of the men who are doing the fighting suffer. We suppose it is only necessary to notice this suffering to induce those gentlemen in this county who are known to have more than they need, to bring it in. If they do not, we can tell them it won't be long before it will be taken from them.

VOICE OF NEW JERSEY—PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR POLICY—RESTORATION OF THE UNION BY PEACEFUL MEANS—PROTEST AGAINST LINCOLN'S ACTS, &c.

New Jersey has again declared against the war. Her voice is plain and earnest, and it cannot be mistaken. Her legislature has just, by a vote of 38 to 13, passed the following resolutions. Read them and her manly protest against the acts of Lincoln:

"1. *Be it further resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That this State, in promptly answering the calls made by the President of the United States, at and since the inauguration of the war, for troops and means to assist in maintaining the power and dignity of the Federal Government, believed and confided in the professions and declarations of the President of the United States, in his inaugural address, and in the resolutions passed by Congress on the 25th day of July, 1861, in which, among other things, it was declared "that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that, as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease;" and that, relying upon these assurances, given under the sanctity of official oaths, this State freely, fully, and without delay or conditions, contributed to the assistance of the Federal Government her sons and her means.

2. *And be it Resolved,* That this State, having waited for the redemption of the sacred pledges of the President and Congress with a patience and forbearance only equaled in degree by the unfaltering and unswerving bravery and fidelity of her sons, conceives it to be her solemn duty, as it is her unquestioned right, to urge upon the President and Congress, in the most respectful but decided manner, the redemption of the pledges under which the troops of this State entered upon and to this moment have continued in the contest; and inasmuch as no conditions have delayed nor hesitation marked her zeal in behalf of the Federal government, even at times when party dogmas were dangerously usurping the place of broad national principles and Executive and Congressional faith; and as the devotion of this State to the sacred cause of perpetuating the Union and maintaining the Constitution has been untainted in any degree by infidelity, bigotry, sectionalism or partnership, she now, in view of the faith originally plighted, of the disasters and disgrace that have marked the steps of a changed and changing policy, and of the imminent dangers that threaten our national existence, urges upon the President and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the administration, as the only means, under the blessing of God, by which the adhering States can be reunited in action, the Union restored, and the nation saved.

3. *And be it Resolved,* That it is the deliberate sense of the people of this State that the war power within the limits of the Constitution is ample for any and all emergencies; and that all assumptions of power, under whatever plea, beyond that conferred by the Constitution, are without warrant or authority, and, if permitted to continue without remonstrance, will finally encompass the destruction of the Republic; and therefore, to the end that in any event the matured and deliberate sense of the people of New Jersey may be known and declared, we, their representatives in Senate and General Assembly convened, do, in their name and in their behalf, make unto the Federal Government this our solemn

PROTEST

Against a war waged with the insurgent States for the accomplishment of unconstitutional or partisan purposes;

Against a war which has for its object the subjugation of any of the States, with a view to their reduction to a territorial condition;

Against proclamations from any source by which, under the plea of "military necessity," persons in States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, and beyond necessary military lines, are held liable to the rigor and severity of military law;

Against the domination of the military over the civil law in States, Territories or Districts not in a state of insurrection;

Against all arrests without warrant; against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, "where the public safety does not require it;" and against the assumption of power by any person to suspend such writ, except under the express authority of Congress.

Against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones, or in any other manner not clearly authorized by the Constitution, and against the right of secession as practically admitted by the action of Congress in admitting as a new State a portion of the State of Virginia;

Against the power assumed in the proclamation of the President made January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by which all the slaves in certain States and parts of States, are forever set free; and against the expenditure of the public moneys for the emancipation of slaves or their support at any time, under any pretence whatever;

Against any and every exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government that is not clearly given and expressed in the Federal Constitution—reasserting that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

4. *And be it Resolved,* That the unequaled promptness with which New Jersey has responded to every call made by the President and Congress for men and means has been occasioned by no lurking animosity to the States of the South or the rights of her people; no disposition to wrest from them any of their rights, privileges or property; but simply to assist in maintaining, as she has ever believed and now believes it to be her duty to do, the supremacy of the Federal Constitution; and, while abating naught in her devotion to the Union of the States and the dignity and power of the Federal Government, at no time since the commencement of the present war has this State been other than willing to terminate peacefully and honorably to all a war unnecessary in its origin, fraught with horror and suffering in its prosecution and necessarily dangerous to the liberties of all in its continuance.

5. *And be it Resolved,* That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey believe that the appointment of Commissioners upon the part of the Federal Government to meet Commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to convene in some suitable place, for the purpose of considering whether any, and if any, what plan may be adopted, consistent with the honor and dignity of the National Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, but, as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States, would, in any event, tend to strengthen us in the opinion of other nations; and hoping, as we sincerely do, that the Southern States would reciprocate the peaceful indications thus evinced, and, believing as we do that under the blessing of God, great benefits would arise from such a conference, we most earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of the Government of the United States, and request its co-operation therein.

6. *And be it Resolved,* That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Government of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors and Legislatures of our sister States, with the request that they give the subject proposed their serious and immediate attention.

7. *And be it Resolved,* That the State of New Jersey pledge itself to such prompt action upon the subject of these resolutions as will give them practical effect, immediately upon the concurrence or co-operation of the Governors and Legislatures of sister States.

THE TAX BILL.

We present from the Richmond *Whig* a synopsis of the bill to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, which has passed both branches of Congress. It is substantially the bill proposed by the Committee of Conference:

1. The first section imposes a tax of eight per cent. upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spirituous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863; and a tax of one per cent. upon all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or on deposit on the first of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act; Provided, that all moneys owned, held or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes. The tax to be assessed on the first day of July and collected on the first day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. Every person engaged, or intending to engage, in any business named in the 5th section, shall, within sixty days after the passage of the act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the first of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted, &c. At the time of the registry there shall be paid the specific tax for the year ending on the next 31st of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business.

3. Any person failing to make such registry and pay such tax, shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by the act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every thirty days of such failure.

4. Requires a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the 5th section, and for each place of conducting the same; but no tax for mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. A new registry required upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, upon the death of any person conducting the same, or upon the transfer of the business to another, but no additional tax.

5. Imposes the following taxes for the year ending the 31st of December, 1863, and for each year thereafter:

Bankers shall pay $500.

Auctioneers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists, Pedlars, Cattle Brokers, Apothecaries, Photographers and Confectioners, $50 and two and a-half per centum on the gross amount of sales made.

Wholesale dealers in liquors, $2000, and five per centum on gross amount of sales. Retail dealers in liquors, $100, and ten per centum on gross amount of sales.

Wholesale dealers in groceries, goods, wares, merchandize, &c., $200, and two and-a-half per centum.

Pawnbrokers, Money and Exchange brokers, $200.

Distillers $200, and twenty per centum. Brewers $100 and two and-a-half per centum.

Hotels, Inns, Taverns and Eating Houses, first class $500, second class $300, third class $200, fourth class $100, fifth class $30. Every house where food or refreshments are sold, and every boarding house where there shall be six boarders or more, shall be deemed an eating house under this act.

Commercial brokers or commission merchants, $200, and two and-a-half per centum.

Theatres, $500, and five per centum on all receipts. Each circus $100, and $10 for each exhibition. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows, $50.

Bowling alleys and Billiard rooms, $40 for each alley or table registered.

Livery Stable keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, $50.

Butchers and Bakers, $50 and one per centum.

6. Every person registered and taxed is required to make returns of the gross amount of sales from the passage of the act to the 30th June, and every three months thereafter.

7. A tax upon all salaries, except of persons in the military or naval service, of one per cent. when not exceeding $1,500, and two per cent. upon an excess over that amount. Provided, that no taxes shall be imposed by virtue of this act on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding $1,000 per annum, or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter.

8. Provides that the tax on annual incomes, between $500 and $1,500, shall be five per cent.; between $1,500 and $3000, five per cent. on the first $1,500 and ten per cent. on the excess; between $3,000 and $5,000, ten per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, 12½ per cent.; over $10,000 fifteen per cent.; subject to the following deductions: on incomes derived from rents of real estate, manufacturing and mining establishments, etc., a sum sufficient for necessary annual repairs; on incomes from any mining or manufacturing business, the rent, (if rented) cost of labor actually hired, and raw material; on incomes from navigating enterprises, the hire of the vessel or allowance for wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per cent.; on incomes derived from the sale of merchandize or any other property, the prime cost, cost of transportation, salaries of clerks and rent of buildings; on incomes from any other occupation, the salaries of clerks, rent, cost of labor, material, &c., and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during the year. Incomes derived from other sources are subject to no deductions whatever.

All joint-stock companies and corporations shall pay one-tenth of the dividend and reserved fund annually. If the annual earnings shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent. on capital stock, one-eight to be paid; if more than twenty per cent., one-sixth. The tax to be collected on the first of January next and of each year thereafter. [illegible]

9. [illegible] estimates [illegible]

10. A tax of ten per cent. on all profits made in 1862, by the purchase and sale of [illegible] pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, [illegible] cotton, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woollen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths. Does not apply to regular retail business.

11. Each farmer, after reserving for his own use 50 bushels sweet and 50 bushels Irish potatoes, 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels of wheat produced this year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one-tenth of the grain, potatoes, forage, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and tobacco produced.— After reserving twenty bushels peas or beans he shall deliver one-tenth thereof.

12. Every farmer, planter or grazier, one-tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of 60 pounds of bacon to 100 pounds of pork; one per cent. upon the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation, and asses, to be paid by the owners of the same; beeves sold, to be taxed as income.

13. Gives in detail the duties of post-quartermasters under the act.

14. Relates to the duties of assessors and collectors.

15. Makes trustees, guardians, &c., responsible for taxes due from estates, &c., under their control.

16. Exempts the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges from taxation under the act.

17. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of the act.

18. Provides that the act shall be in force for two years from the expiration of the present year, unless sooner repealed; that the tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding 1863, imposed in the first section, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

Important Public Meeting.—The proceedings of a public meeting, held in this place on Friday last, will be found in another column. Major Carrington, of the Confederate Army, addressed the meeting, representing the wants of our army in Virginia. We wish every farmer in the State could hear him. He stated that the army had consumed all the food it was possible to procure for 70 miles around the point where it is now stationed, and that unless more corn and meat was furnished from North Carolina it might have to fall back into North Carolina. It is important that the farmers of all the surrounding counties should remember this. It would be much better that each man should now sell to the government one-half or two-thirds of what he has in the way of provisions, than to have the army fall back into this State. If the army is compelled from mere want to retire from Virginia, it will be disastrous to nearly every man in North Carolina, for he will not only then be compelled to part with his provisions, but his fields may become the battle ground for the contending forces. It is a serious matter, and we want to impress it on the minds of all. Every one in this and the surrounding counties who has a bushel of corn or a pound of meat to spare, must bring it forward immediately. He will be paid for it, and paid a good price; and it will help to save the Old North State from being overrun by the murderers and robbers of the North. *Now* is the time to act, and the action must be prompt. And it would be well for all who have a surplus amount of provisions on hand to remember that unless they sell it voluntarily, the Government will be compelled to impress it. The necessities of the army in Virginia and Eastern North Carolina *can* be and *must* be relieved if those at home have to live on half rations. The enemy now expect to conquer us by starving our troops. Shall that be so when we have it in our power to prevent it?

We are not discouraged, and no one else should be, at the present condition of affairs, for we are confident that there is food enough in the South, if properly distributed, to supply the wants of soldiers and all others. We have heard of several persons who have from 500 to 2,000 bushels of corn on hand, but some of them seem unwilling to sell a portion of it until they are forced to do so. The news is that our brave men everywhere are anxious to meet the invader and confident of success in a fair fight. Give them plenty of food and all will be well.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Ruins of Jacksonville.—The editor of the Lake City *Columbian* paid a visit to Jacksonville, Fla., and gives the following account of the destruction of that town by the Abolitionists:

Probably one-third of the town was destroyed by the fires set by the enemy. A heavy rain and the efforts of the few citizens remaining, with the heavy aid of our troops as soon as they reached town, extinguished the flames in many of the buildings. Of the Churches, but two were burnt, the Episcopal and the Catholic. The residence of the late Judge Pearson, and another dwelling near the former, was destroyed. Around the Catholic Church pretty much all the buildings for the space of two blocks were consumed. The Washington Hotel and the former residence of Mrs. Foster, and all for the space of two blocks in the rear, were destroyed, with the exception of Mr. Hern's house, on the upper corner. The Court House and Jail were consigned to the flames.

The four stores in the two story brick block on Ocean street, north of Hoeg & Ambler's block, were entirely destroyed. On Bay street the following buildings were totally consumed: Bisbee & Canova's block, T. O. Holmes' block, Mr. Kipp's house, Mr. Bisbee's, Judge Dorman's, Dr. Baldwin's, and the four brick stores below Hoeg & Ambler's, owned by Messrs. Canova, Blackwell & Miller; also a brick store near, on the street running north. On the hill above the late Judson House, the buildings were entirely swept away, including the residences of Messrs. George R. Foster, Emery, Gibbs, Fairbanks, and several others whose names are unknown to us. In fact, from the Railroad Depot to Mrs. Haddock's place, a distance of two miles, there is not a building of any description left standing; even the brick church being burned and the brick yard destroyed. Besides this, an almost irreparable injury has been done to Jacksonville by the destruction of her beautiful shade trees. It was evidently the intention of the villains to destroy the whole town; but, as usual, in their infamous and cowardly undertakings, they only partially succeeded.

From Suffolk.—The *Express* of Tuesday says:—Passengers by the train of the Norfolk Railroad yesterday afternoon, brought us rather unpleasant tidings from Suffolk. We regret to learn through them, that Capt. Sibley's battery, of five guns, attached to French's Division and stationed at Keeling's Farm, on the Nansemond river, was surprised and captured Sunday night. It is stated that 40 of our men were taken prisoners.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday, from early dawn until meridian, in the direction of Suffolk. This is supposed to have been caused by an engagement between our artillery and the enemy's gunboats.

Gen. Longstreet is said to have moved from his headquarters at a much earlier hour than usual yesterday morning, and those who know this distinguished officer best, think such a movement bodes no good to the enemy.

The New York Tribune's correspondent says the destruction of property at Jacksonville, [illegible] by the Federal troops, was a "hellish deed." [illegible] the truth to be published in his columns [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEW

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRES

From Port Hudson--Confirmation of t
struction of the Queen of the West a
Diana, &c.

Port Hudson, April 21.—New Orleans dates of t
confirms the report of the destruction of the Quee
West and Diana. The former got aground in Gr
As the Yankee fleet approached a fierce bombard
sued.
A shell from the Calhoun exploded on the Queen's
igniting a quantity of powder which communica
her magazine and caused an explosion. The Dian
ported to have been burnt by the rebels. One h
and thirty-six prisoners, including seven comm
officers, three surgeons and eight of the crew of th
of the West, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th.
them is Capt. Turner, commanding the fleet, w
slightly wounded in the ankle. He is now at St.
hospital a prisoner. Forty-five of the crew are
missing, and supposed to be drowned or killed.
patch from Berwick's Bay on the 15th reports th
als beyond Franklin. Their forces are landing an
ing on.

Confederate Congress.

Richmond, April 21.—The Senate passed a bill
ing a National and Battle Flag. The union in th
to be two-thirds the width of the flag and the
to be one-third the width, dividing the white field
wise. Also passed the bill amending the impress
providing when impressing officers disapprove
ments, the claim to be settled according to the p
of equity and justice.
The House debated Senate bill amending the Se
tion Act. Rejected.

From the West.

Chattanooga, April 21.—Seven more persons h
sent beyond the Federal lines by order of B
Scouts from the Tennessee river report the l
twenty-four transports at Eastport, eight miles fr
with twenty thousand Federals, chiefly caval
quiet in front. No immediate prospect of a battle.

Skirmish Below Kinston.

Kinston, April 20—5 p
Ed. Progress:—A skirmish occurred at C
this morning, in which we had three men kil
some taken prisoners.
Cra

Encouraging.—The Columbus, Ga. Tim
18th, says:
On a recent visit to South-western Geor
were pleased to observe that the planters in t
tion have been paying but little attention to
ceedings in the Georgia Legislature on th
question. We heard of but one planter who h
cluded to avail himself of the legislative p
raise three acres of cotton to the hand. On
and-a-half acres we take to be the general
The young corn looked very promising.
planted and up before the beating rains and
winds, which has so much interfered with th
in this section. The first plowing will soon b
Oats and wheat, too, of which an unusual q
was sown, are in a most flourishing conditi
saw and heard nothing of rust. Of syrup a
quantity will be produced. Both the "Chine
"Ribbon" cane have been literally planted, an
seasons are favorable, there will be no lack of
ening" in that country. Indeed, we heard o
of syrup there, within the past month, at $1
gall n. We will not attempt to estimate t
crop, but, barring cholera, South-western G
will, next winter, assert its claim to the title o
house, as it is now the granary of the Confedera

Death of Brig. Gen. Donelson.—A gl
cast over this community on Friday, by the an
ment that Brigadier Gen. Daniel S. Donelson
manding the Department of East Tennessee,
that morning at Montvale Springs. General
son was appointed to the command of this
ment in February last, and great good was h
from his administration of the complicated a
this section, but his declining health prevent
from carrying out the measures his experience
had devised. General Donelson has filled ma
ces of trust in civil life, and was four years ag
er of the House of Representatives of the Gen
sembly of this State. He was a nephew of G
Andrew Jackson, was born near the Hermit
his education was acquired partially under t
pervision of the Old Hero. Both as a soldier
civilian General Donelson ranked among the
spirits of Tennessee, and not only this his
State, but the whole country will experience
death an irreparable loss.
In General Orders No. 71, published in
column, will be found a proper tribute to th
ory of the departed warrior and statesman,
successor in this command, as well as the a
ments for his funeral to-morrow.—*Knoxville*
19th.

The Keokuk.—The *Mercury* of the 20th
The naval officers attached to the C. S. steam
cora have paid frequent visits to the wreck
sunken Keokuk. Access, thus far, has been
to the interior of one turret only; but quite
ber of valuable and interesting trophies
have been brought off. Among these were
swords, a fine pistol, &c. Some of these arti
since been presented to artillery officers. The
rammer and elevating screw of one of the K
11-inch guns, are at Fort Sumter.

The New York *Herald* of the 14th says of the
Charleston:
"The repulse of iron-clads from the gateway o
ton, though almost bloodless in its results, may b
among our most discouraging military disasters."
The Baltimore *American* is indignant over wh
the "*shameful abandonment of the seige.*"
There has been a serious riot between the white
gro laborers in New York city. The whites unde
drive the negroes away from a ship which they we
tug.

Another Terror of the Seas.—The Columbia
Carolinian says:
We have reliable information that one of our m
complished naval officers is about to start with a fi
sel on a tour of exploration, to rival the doings of th
bama—and that another will be ready on the 1st M
der another gallant commander. The exploits of th
bama have done good service, and we have no d
new vessels will advance our reputation as successful
tors.

From Port Royal.—The Savannah News
that there were on Thursday at Port Royal 2
frigates, 8 gunboats, 5 iron-clads, 8 ships, 4 b
brigs, 7 ocean steamers, 6 river steamers, 5 tu
36 schooners. On Friday morning four ad
iron-clads and 14 schooners arrived, making
of 118 (including 6 iron-clads) now at Port Roy

A letter from Port Royal states that the numb
freed slaves in that department is 17,000. Advice
Missouri represent that 14,000 have escaped from
State.

A lady complaining that her husband was dead to
lovable [illegible], he replied, "But then, my dea
[illegible]
"Husband, if an honest man is God's noblest w
what is an honest woman?" "His rarest, d.ar."